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All Transient Advertisements Payable in Advance.

DEMOCRATIC
STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
BEVERLY L. CLARK, of Simpson.
FOR LIKT. GOVERNOR,
BERIAH MAGOFFIN, of Mercer.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
R. W. WOOLLEY, of Fayette.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES H. GARRARD, of Boyle.
FOR REGISTER,
T. J. FRAZER, of Breathitt.
FOR AUDITOR,
J. A. GRINSTEAD, of Fayette.
FOR SUPPLEMENTAL IMPROVEMENT,
JAMES N. NESBITT, of Bath.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1855.

Americanism (II) in Louisville.

Ever since the installation of Know-Nothingism in Louisville, our city has been the theatre of a succession of crimes and outrages on our fellow-citizens heretofore unprecedented in her annals. In the early part of last fall a party of Americans, armed with pistols and other deadly weapons, entered a coffee-house kept by an Irishman, at the corner of Sixth and Market streets, and without even the excuse of an insult, or reasonable provocation of any kind, commenced firing at and stabbing the inmates, killing one Irishman instantly, who was at the time a visitor at the house, and desperately wounding another, who, after much suffering, recovered. This case was brought before Judge Joyce, sitting as an examining court, and, no palliating circumstances appearing, the guilty parties were committed to prison to be tried for the crime of murder. Since then no step has been taken to bring these men to justice for the commission of this foul crime. Not even an indictment has been found by the Grand Jury. They are now at large, and the blood of an unoffending man, shed in our midst, is unavenged.

This result may or may not be the fault of the officers of justice; but, as we contend, there is a party responsible for the fiend-like spirit which prompted the deed, for it does not appear that there was any previous misunderstanding or grudge between these men, or that, indeed, they had ever met before this fatal event.

The spring elections came on, and the demoniac passions, engendered by hatred of foreigners, again broke forth, and every species of outrage—at the polls, on the streets, and in some instances, in the sanctuary of their own houses, surrounded by their wives and children—was practiced towards their naturalized citizens, who were, in innumerable instances, cruelly beaten and injured, their property destroyed, and large bands of armed bullies and ruffians. All this was done to advance the election of Know-Nothing candidates—that "Americanism might rule America."

These things might have been seen, and in many instances were seen, by city officials, who neither attempted to prevent their commission at the time, or bring the offenders to justice since. Indeed, we are informed, on high authority, that a witness who appeared before the Grand Jury to testify to what he had seen, was told in substance, as soon as he had commenced his statement, that they did not want to hear anything on the subject; people would fight elections, and they did not consider it their business to meddle with such matters.

Thus has investigation been stifled in reference to these lawless and ruffianly proceedings, by which not only the right of suffrage—the most important and cherished right of freemen—was trampled down, but the persons and property of peaceable citizens ruthlessly outraged.

Since the elections, outrages and insults are daily inflicted on this class of our citizens, as they pass over the public streets, in the execution of their lawful pursuits.

A number of Germans, composing a Hook and Ladder Company, for the extinguishment of fires, having been called out by an alarm, probably designed for that purpose, were assailed by a large body of myrmidons, who, having first extinguished the gun in that part of the city, that their persons might not be identified, drove off the Germans, and threw their fire apparatus into the river. So it appears that, in the view of these pseudo-Americans, no public service, however commendable, entitles foreigners to exemption from their savage fury.

A few evenings since a foreigner was quietly walking on Fifth street, in pursuit of his lawful business, guiltless of any offense whatever, when he was accosted by a person, said to belong to the city police, demanding whether he was going his business, etc. To all which he answered, stating that he was returning to the Louisville Hotel, where he was employed, having just executed some odd job connected with his station. The officer said he must go with him. This, of course, he refused to do, having committed no wrong, and not being even charged with any. Whereupon he was struck violently on the head with a bludgeon by this officer of the city, and taken to prison, while the officer held a consultation with the deputy jailer, he was at length allowed to go to his home. We understand the injured man employed counsel to seek redress for these injuries, who applied to this deputy jailer for information as to the name of the person who brought the man to prison. He disclaimed all knowledge or recollection of the case, which had happened only a day or two previous. In this instance he proved himself a genuine Know-Nothing—he could remember nothing about it.

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So far, each and all of these lawless proceedings have been ignored by the city authorities, probably considered merely pranks, to be laughed over in the Know-Nothing lodges; or, it may be regarded as so many evidences of a commendable zeal in behalf of the great desideratum, Americanism.

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It is because the law is powerless, and public justice sleeps over these things, that we arrange these malefactors, and more especially their abettors and accomplices at the bar of public opinion, not doubting that a just judgment will be pronounced upon them all, high and low, by the highest of all tribunals.

We ask the respectable and substantial citizens of Louisville and of the State of Kentucky at large, if this is a picture which they can contemplate with composure and satisfaction? Do they think it will advance the moral fame and reputation of our citizens, or promote our future prosperity and Commonwealth?

There is no need for us to point to the source of this disgraceful and demoralizing condition. Let the Judges who are familiar with the schemes and machinations of this secret oath-bound order, answer. They will be versed in the lessons which all earlier history teaches in similar cases. Let the ministers who profess to be called to justify, and lead in practicing the precepts of the New Testament, answer.

and low-lives, together with their numerous followers in the faith, who have passed within the veil of this religious-political cabal, conceal their consciences and answer. All men of sense, who have had opportunities of reading or observation, will be at no loss to account for the anarchy and crime so rife in every community where Know-Nothingism has exerted its baneful influence.

American—Anti-American.

The opposition to the Democratic party, amongst other things, has grossly perverted the English vocabulary. They took the name Federalist, and degraded the word, they assumed the name of National Republicans, and rendered the term despicable; they took the cherished name Whig, and wore it till it brought into discredit. Now they have seized the name American, and are applying to that of Protestant, perhaps Christian. They have been equally diligent in hunting out opprobrious names for the Democratic party, and made divers attempts to steal the name Democrat. They might have learned by this time how much and how little, there is in a name. The mass of people are true to their convictions and steady in their consistency. A change of ten per cent, one man in ten, is respectable.

Look over the preceding signs in any of these States, and as you take any after county you know beforehand nearly what aspect, a small per cent, of change is all that is to be looked for. It may be sufficient to alter the political position of a State, and often is, but the change is effected by a small per cent, and even that small number of persons are divided from one side to the other by some exciting, and perhaps local, question.

It has been well said that there are but two parties in this country—one is Democratic and the other is not. The mass of the former seldom waver; the mass of the latter are actuated by undying hate of Democracy. They have certain tendencies and proclivities, but they will not do to sow them at all times. They are ready to drop names and measures and assume others, if it will only answer the purpose of beating the Democratic party. The Know-Nothing dog is a curious phenomenon. It is only a new expedient of the party that isn't Democratic to rule America. It represents all the features of the Federal party in its last days, and shows that the party that isn't Democratic is now on its last legs.

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They call their opponents anti-Americans. Very well. We, for one, are anti-all such narrow, illiberal, bigoted things. If the Americans wish to cut themselves off from all that is great and good in other countries, we are against Americans.

We are a great country and a great people on inherited capital. We owe to our ancestors on the other side of the Atlantic, our language, our laws, the organic structure of our society, our civilization, our science, our philosophy, and our religion. The author of Christianity was a foreigner and a Jew. His Apostles were despised and persecuted by his nation—by the millions of a narrow, exclusive, local creed—by Know-Nothingism.

The new organization of an old concern are desperately tickled with the name, and put into it with an action for their opponents; but it is not half as sacred as the old name Whig was, until it was assumed and discarded by the opposition to Democracy. The name American can't stand half as much. The creed will sink the name, as usual; the name cannot elevate such a creed.

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We have heard a great deal about the old parties being dead. It is all a fallacy. The party that isn't Democratic has only made a manoeuvre—changed its organization, and its name, much for the worse. It is the same old crew, the same old crew, and no objects and no creed. It has patched up one for the time being—an old platform of bigotry, that was discarded centuries ago, and trampled under foot.

The trial of moving and reaping machines is set apart for the field. This mode of testing the superiority of the different machines was adopted last year for the first time in this State, and its beneficial effects were very soon perceived. Two years ago there were not half a dozen reapers or mowers in this country. Early in the season last year every agent in the city had a large supply of various patterns, and until the exhibition came they were sold very slowly. After that their supply was soon exhausted, and the manufacturers could not supply the demand. The introduction of horse power, in the place of manual labor, has been of incalculable benefit to the farmer. Every thing that facilitates the labor of the farmer must, in the end, cheapen the products of the field, and though the farmer may think for a moment that this effect is not for his benefit, he must, after a moment's consideration, be satisfied that the less labor he has to bestow upon a crop the less expense that crop is to him; and, as a matter of course, he can sell a crop thus raised at a lower price, and at the same time more profit, than when he had to bestow so much more labor upon it and for the same product. Independent, however, of the saving of labor, experience has proven that these reapers and mowers do the work much better than is usually done by hand.

It is customary, we infer, to have a distinct machine for each operation, and the Agricultural Society has shown a commendable spirit in offering a distinct premium for a combine machine—the one which will either reap grain or mow grass, say a day or two previous. In this instance he proved himself a genuine Know-Nothing—he could remember nothing about it.

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On last Saturday night, an attack with stones and bricks was made on the printing office of the Louisville Aetna, a German paper printed in this city, breaking in the windows, but doing no other damage. There was no other known reason or motive for this outrage, than that the proprietors were born in a foreign land.

So far, each and all of these lawless proceedings have been ignored by the city authorities, probably considered merely pranks, to be laughed over in the Know-Nothing lodges; or, it may be regarded as so many evidences of a commendable zeal in behalf of the great desideratum, Americanism.

Now, let it be understood that our public officials of all grades, with one or two exceptions, are in the hands of Know-Nothing. From the judges of our Courts—yes, Judges, remember—the humblest executive functionary, they are all affiliated and bound by secret oath to this patriotic fraternity.

It is because the law is powerless, and public justice sleeps over these things, that we arrange these malefactors, and more especially their abettors and accomplices at the bar of public opinion, not doubting that a just judgment will be pronounced upon them all, high and low, by the highest of all tribunals.

We ask the respectable and substantial citizens of Louisville and of the State of Kentucky at large, if this is a picture which they can contemplate with composure and satisfaction? Do they think it will advance the moral fame and reputation of our citizens, or promote our future prosperity and Commonwealth?

There is no need for us to point to the source of this disgraceful and demoralizing condition. Let the Judges who are familiar with the schemes and machinations of this secret oath-bound order, answer. They will be versed in the lessons which all earlier history teaches in similar cases. Let the ministers who profess to be called to justify, and lead in practicing the precepts of the New Testament, answer.

and low-lives, together with their numerous followers in the faith, who have passed within the veil of this religious-political cabal, conceal their consciences and answer. All men of sense, who have had opportunities of reading or observation, will be at no loss to account for the anarchy and crime so rife in every community where Know-Nothingism has exerted its baneful influence.

The opposition to the Democratic party, amongst other things, has grossly perverted the English vocabulary. They took the name Federalist, and degraded the word, they assumed the name of National Republicans, and rendered the term despicable; they took the cherished name Whig, and wore it till it brought into discredit. Now they have seized the name American, and are applying to that of Protestant, perhaps Christian. They have been equally diligent in hunting out opprobrious names for the Democratic party, and made divers attempts to steal the name Democrat. They might have learned by this time how much and how little, there is in a name. The mass of people are true to their convictions and steady in their consistency. A change of ten per cent, one man in ten, is respectable.

Look over the preceding signs in any of these States, and as you take any after county you know beforehand nearly what aspect, a small per cent, of change is all that is to be looked for. It may be sufficient to alter the political position of a State, and often is, but the change is effected by a small per cent, and even that small number of persons are divided from one side to the other by some exciting, and perhaps local, question.

It has been well said that there are but two parties in this country—one is Democratic and the other is not. The mass of the former seldom waver; the mass of the latter are actuated by undying hate of Democracy. They have certain tendencies and proclivities, but they will not do to sow them at all times. They are ready to drop names and measures and assume others, if it will only answer the purpose of beating the Democratic party. The Know-Nothing dog is a curious phenomenon. It is only a new expedient of the party that isn't Democratic to rule America. It represents all the features of the Federal party in its last days, and shows that the party that isn't Democratic is now on its last legs.

They have assumed the name American. It is not half as good as the old name Whig. It is the appropriate appellation of a vast number of tribes and people. Besides, it is derived from the name of a foreigner, a Catholic, and a rogue withal. It is a local appellation, and covers only the interests, passions, and prejudices of one country. It points to no policy that is not exclusive, bigoted and mean.

They call their opponents anti-Americans. Very well. We, for one, are anti-all such narrow, illiberal, bigoted things. If the Americans wish to cut themselves off from all that is great and good in other countries, we are against Americans.

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